

Crossville Chronicle.

Crossville Times 1886
Tennessee Times 1889
Crossville Sentinel 1890
Crossville Chronicle 1894

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COURTS CONVENE

Circuit Court—First Monday in February, June and October.
Chancery Court—Fourth Monday in February and August.
County Court—Quarterly Term, convenes second Monday in January, April, July and October.

Wednesday, January 18, 1922.

Briefly stated the proposed fifty million bond issue of the state to build state highways means that, ten millions of bonds shall be sold each year for five years and from that money an asphalt surfaced road shall be constructed connecting every county seat in the state with the state capital.

Cumberland county stands in a most favorable position since the Memphis-to-Bristol highway runs through the county east and west and the Dixie Short Route through the county north and south. Every one recognizes the importance of the Memphis-to-Bristol Highway, but some persons do not understand so fully the importance of the Dixie Short Route.

When it is remembered that the distance between Chattanooga and Louisville is 121 miles shorter via the Dixie Short Route than by either arm of the so called Dixie Highway—one arm of which goes via Nashville and the other via Knoxville—it will be seen that travelers are sure to learn this in a short time after the road is made possible and the traffic will come over the Dixie Short Route instead of over either arm of the Dixie Highway proper.

In the face of these conditions it would seem that Cumberland county is very likely to be benefited fully as much as any county in the state by the proposed fifty million state bond issue. This condition should appeal to our people very strongly, especially since the proposed bond issue will increase the taxes of no one except those who use automobiles.

It is proposed to put a sufficient tax on gasoline to meet the interest and provide a sinking fund sufficient to retire the bonds at maturity. It is very gratifying to know that the auto owners are the people who are the strongest for the bond issue, even though they will be taxed through the increased cost of gasoline to take care of the bonds.

Nothing happened in many years that has promised greater things for Cumberland county than the recent sale of the Tennessee Central railroad. Should the sale be consummated Friday as expected.

When the sale is consummated the receivership will be done away with and the purchasers claim it is their purpose to assist in developing the section of country through which the road runs.

It is recognized and generally admitted that the most rapid way to develop any section now is to provide good roads for with good roads everything is possible and without good roads almost no progress is possible.

For some time a very high freight rate has been paid for hauling slag from the Rockwood iron furnaces to this section for surfacing the roads. It is confidently believed that a very much lower rate will be secured when the road is finally taken over by the purchasers.

Especially, should the fifty million dollar State Bond issue be put into effect, as now being so strongly talked over the State, this section would be greatly benefited. It is generally admitted that one of the first roads to be built would be the Memphis-to-Bristol highway, which runs for forty miles through the county. A lighter freight rate than in the past would very much benefit this project and that would be of untold benefit to this county.

Senator Clabo, who was charged with taking a bribe for his vote on a certain bill in the last legislature, was declared not guilty last week when he was tried at Franklin.

From a hurried reading of the evidence as given in the daily press one might be impressed with the idea that Senator Clabo was not entirely free from guilt. However, the very fact that his prosecutors came into court with their hands reeking with the filth of premeditated and carefully planned bribery gave them little standing.

The verdict was rightfully another instance that upheld the well-understood legal phrase that, he who would prosecute should come into court with clean hands before he attempts to accuse another.

The charge by Henry Ford that the National Fertilizer Association is fighting his plan to secure the Muscle Shoals project, is without question the truth.

This week we received a circular sent out by that association which bears the title, "Truth About Muscle Shoals No. 1." That circular makes it look pretty black for the government to accept the proposition of Mr. Ford. While it does not carry so much weight when one sees where it comes from, wisdom would direct that the statement of neither Mr. Ford nor the Fertilizer Association be accepted as strictly of a benevolent character for the government. It might pay for the government to "watch its step" with 'em both.

Emma Goldman, who was shipped to Russia a year or two ago because of her seditious utterances, now claims that her one desire is to get back to the United States. Eugene Debs would very likely tell her this country is all wrong and the only place worth living in is Russia; but, some how, Gene does not go to Russia himself.

IF HE FAILED, WHAT

He is a Japanese renter on an excellent farm in one of Oregon's best agricultural sections. He lives on salmon and eats it with a stick. He and his wife, as all Japanese do, work early and late, practice frugality in all things and seize upon every chance by which to get along in the world.

They failed to make a profit this year. The other day the husband entered his landlord's office in Portland and said he would have to give up his farm and try to make a living in some other way. It was a conclusion that the kindly owner of the farm had already reached, and, on hearing the tenant's statement, he at once sliced off a portion of the annual rent.

And here is the moral of the story: If on their low standard of living and their known skill and energy in farm life, this Japanese couple cannot make 'things go, how about the American farmers?

And if the profits of agriculture continue to decline and American farmers continue to move to town, as they will, and if, in consequence, Japanese and Slavs and aliens from South-eastern Europe take the place of the American farmers, how much goods will the merchants then sell to the agricultural population, and who will constitute the domestic market for American manufacturing output?—Oregon Journal.

MICKIE SAYS

DO YOU REMEMBER TH' OLE-FASHIONED MERCHANT WHO REFUSED TO ADVERTISE AN' THEN GOT MADDER 'N A HOOT OWL BECUZ TH' EDITOR SOLD TH' SPACE TO A LIVE NEIGHBORING TOWN MERCHANT?



Capt. Peck's Weekly Talks to Farmers

By T. F. Peck, Commissioner of Agriculture

THE FARMER AND THE BANKER.

There is no question that farmers have been handicapped for ready money for buying at the right time livestock for feeding their crops and to meet demands while holding their crop for a suitable market. That handicap has not only crippled them in producing, but its effect has been felt by those whose business it affected by the curtailment of the farmers purchasing power.

The Federal Government has taken steps to make it easier for the farmer to secure money by loaning to the banks in the agricultural sections, money at a low interest rate and making that money available for a period of three years.

Bankers say that many of the farmers have only themselves to blame because they have not secured more liberal accommodations from the banks in the past and point out the trouble. When a merchant or manufacturer wants to borrow money, he goes to his banker and makes a full and frank statement of his resources, tells him about his business what he can accomplish by using the money, and what his returns will be.

The banker is in business to lend money, his profits come from the interest paid. It is not only the bank's capital he is loaning, but that of the depositors. He is responsible for the capital and must safeguard it. To do so, it is necessary for him to know that it is safe when loaned and can be repaid when due or renewed and the interest paid.

He says that when many farmers come to ask for a loan, they take it for granted that the banker knows he is good or that the personal property security is good and when the banker, as good business and in self defense, asks questions about his worth what use he intends to make of the money, the farmer resents it. He does not appreciate the banker's position and does not put him in possession of facts that justify him in making the loan.

The banker claims that many of their farmer customers are careless about paying or renewing their obli-

gations when they are due. They take it for granted that the banker knows they are good and a few days or a week after will serve as well, it will be more convenient and in some cases the bankers say they take offense when notified of the maturity of their note and further delay because of imagined offense.

The farmer's business is just as acceptable to the bank as the business of professional man when he complies with the rules of the bank necessary for the successful conduct of its business.

The farmer's capital is in his land his farm equipment, his crops and his livestock. Some have stocks and bonds. But as a general thing, he must depend on personal security or on a mortgage on his property. The latter is expensive and takes time. If a more simple system of title registration were in force in the State, and the farmer did not have to unwind or have unwound a great deal of red tape it would simplify the use of the capital invested in farm lands, and those who want to help the farmer get in better shape to utilize his credit, will work for the simplification of the methods the farmer now has to use to borrow money on his real estate as collateral.

In the mean time, farmers must realize that they must be business men just as well as the merchant, banker or manufacturer; his success depends upon it and he must realize to that it is no reflection on him when he goes to the banker to take the banker into his confidence and let him know what he has as security, what he expects to accomplish with the money and further when he gets the money for a specified time that it is his duty to be prompt in repaying the loan or arranging for its renewal.

As a class, the farmers have more collateral than other lines of activity, but they have not been as active in using the credit on what they have. I repeat, we will have made a long stride forward and in taking care of ourselves when we realize that to be a successful farmer, we must be a business man as well.

SECOND SIAMESE TWINS
SEPARATION NOT SAFE

They Are 34 years of Age, One Has Been Married, the Other Still Single

The newest Siamese Twins are Jesefia and Rosa Blazek. They are not from Siam as their appellation would imply, but are from Czechoslovakia, which was formerly a part of Austria Hungary.

They are 34 years of age and have retired from exhibition work and gone to Chicago to live quietly in a colony there of their own people. Rosa is married and has a son 11 years old. Her sister has never been married.

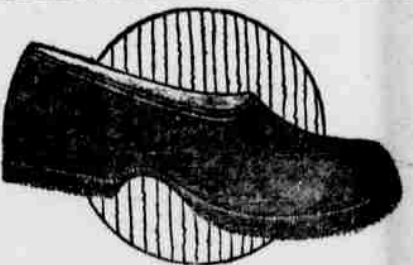
They recently had a nX-Ray examination made to see if it would be safe to perform the surgical operation of separating them, but physicians decided it would be unsafe and that they must remain joined through life. It is thought that if one should die quick action in separating them might save the life of the other.

These women are called Siamese Twins after the famous Siamese Twins, Chang and Eng, who were born of Chinese parents in Siam in 1811. They were purchased of their mother and brought to the United States by Capt. Coffin and Mr. Hunter in 1829. They were united at the breast bones by a tubular cartilaginous band, through which their livers communicated and in the center of which was their common umbilicus or naval. When this band was touched in the center both felt it, when touched on either side only one felt it. Because of the close physical union of the vitals no effort was made to separate them as death would surely have resulted. When they died one lived an hour or two longer than the other, but suffered great agony of fear and it was felt that death was somewhat hastened by that fear.

After being brought to this country they traveled with the great Barnum, shows and exhibited themselves for years in this country and Europe and acquired considerable money. They married two sisters in North Carolina and had offspring, but the record of their life is silent as to the number of children or if they lived. Because of domestic troubles they found two houses necessary. They would live one week at one home and the next week at the other. One of the strangest things connected with them was that, while they were two separate and distinct people, they most of the time seemed to think as one person. Having been financially impoverished by the war they toured Europe exhibiting themselves to regain their lost fortune. They often quarrelled and frequently came to blows. They died in 1874.

WATERMAN
FOUNTAIN PENS

If you have never used a fountain pen, you do not know what you have missed in pen comfort and convenience. If you have used a fountain pen, you very likely know that WATERMAN is the last word in fountain pens. A good stock of them on hand all the time at the CHRONICLE OFFICE.

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HAYS TO RETIRE

President Harding has given out that Will H. Hays will retire soon from the position of Postmaster General to take the position offered him some time ago as head of the movie combinations of the country. No definite statement has been made as to the time when Mr. Hays will resign, but the time is considered near at hand. He is to receive a salary of \$150,000 a year.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

At Congregational church every Sunday evening at 6:30 P. M.

January Program

22. Leader—Mrs. W. F. Bandy.
Subject: Do Christian Principles Apply to Buying and Selling? Pr. 20:10-14; Amos 8: 4-6; Luke 6:28
29. Leader—Mrs. F. A. McCarty.
Subject: What the World Owes to Foreign Missionaries. Mat. 28: 16-20.

PENSIONERS.

The pension list of the United States contained at the end of the fiscal year the names of 566,053 persons, 243,520 of whom are veterans of the Civil War. There are still 64 pensioners of the War of 1812, all widows of course. One hundred and nine veterans of the Mexican War survive and 2135 widows. It is interesting to observe that the last pensioner of the Revolutionary War, a widow, did not die until 1906, one year after Hiram Cronk, the last survivor of the War of 1812 died. The last Revolutionary soldier died in 1869, at the age of 109. At that rate there will be at least one Civil War veteran alive in 1953.—The Youths Companion.

TENNESSEE CENTRAL SOLD

Thursday the Tennessee Central railroad was sold for the upset price of one million and a half dollars. Judge Sanford has set Jan. 20 as the date for consideration of confirmation of the sale.